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BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

## ¶ To make latyn

Whā I haue an englysshe to be tourned in to latyn I shall reherse it s wyes / or thyes / and loke out the verbe.

## ¶ The verbe.

¶ I may knowe the verbe by one of these wordes/do/dyd haue/had/wyl/shall/wolde/sholde/ maye/mygte/am/arte is/be/was/were/can/cowde/let/it/or/must/whiche stande eyther as sygnes before the verbe/ or elles they be verbes the selfe. I call them verbes comynly whan a no whe/or a pro= no whe folo weth after them.

¶ If there come none of these sygnes in the reason/the worde that answereth to this questyon / what do I/thou/ or he/ what dyd I/or he.&c. shall be the verbe.

## ¶ The pryncypall verbe.

¶ If there be more verbes than one in the reason / the fyrste is the pryncypall verbe/ so it be none infynytyue mode / nor verbe haupnge before hym any relatyue/aduerbe/or coniunc cyon that causeth the reason to hange / as. Qui. the whiche. Cum. whan. &c. that.

## ¶ The verbe personall.

¶ Whan I knowe my verbe/ I must loke whether it be per sonall or impersonall. If it be personall/ it must haue a nomi= natyue case ioyned with hym expressed or vnderstanded.

## ¶ The nominatyue case.

¶ The nominatyue case cometh before the verbe; & and we=

reth to this queſtyon (Who or What) reherſe it With the verbe as. ¶ The mayſter loueth his ſcolers. This Worde (mayſter) is the nominatyue caſe / for it anſWereth to this queſtyon / Who loueth.

¶ The nominatyue caſe after the verbe.

¶ Sometyme the nominatyue caſe cometh after the verbe / or after the ſygne of the verbe / as in reaſons interrogatyues optatyues / and in reaſons haupnge (It / or there) With ſuche other before the verbe: as thus. Cometh the kynge / or dothe the kynge come? Venit ne rex. God We / or let vs go. Eamus. Let me here. Audiam ego. There ſtandeth a man at the dore. Stat quidam apud oſtium. It is my brother. Est frater meus.

¶ The relatyue.

The relatyue (Qui) Whoſe englyſhde is euer / Whiche / Whoſe / Whome: or that: be token ynge (the Whiche) cometh before the verbe / What ſo euer caſe it be / and repreſenteth a thynge goyng before called the antecedent.

¶ The antecedent.

¶ The antecedent is a Worde goynge before the relatyue & anſWereth to this queſtyon (Who / or What) reherſed With the verbe: as I loue EdWarde / Whiche techeth me. This Worde (EdWarde) is the antecedent / for it anſWereth to this queſtyon (Who techeth)

¶ The caſe of the relatyue.

¶ Whan there cometh no nominatyue caſe betWene the relatyue and the verbe / than the relatyue ſhall be the nominatyue caſe to the verbe.

¶ Whan there cometh a nominatyue caſe betWene the relatyue & the verbe / than the relatyue ſhall be ſuche caſe as the verbe Wyll haue after hym / of Whome he is gouerned: as.

| | |
|---|---|
| It is a man Whome I loue. | Est vir quem diligo. |
| Whome I deſyre to ſe. | Quem cupio videre. |
| Whome I pyte. | Cuius miſereor. |

Whome I fauer: Cui fauео.
Whome I vſe familyerly. Quo vтor familiariter:
Whoſe wytte I commende. Cuius ingenium laudo.

## ¶ The no Wnes interrogatyues:

¶ All no Wnes interrogatyues / & infynytes / as. Quis: Uter. Qualis: Quantus: Quot: Quotus. ꝛc. folo We the rule of the relatyue. For they come euer before the verbe / & be the nominatyue caſe to the verbe / yf none other nominatyue caſe folo We. If any nominatyue caſe folo We / they be ſuche caſe as the verbe Wyll haue after hym / of Wh̃ome they be gouerned.

## ¶ The verbe imperſonall.

¶ Verbes impерſonalles haue no nominatyue caſe before them. And this Worde (it) is compnly the ſygne of a verbe impерſonall / as in example.

| | |
|---|---|
| is neceſſary. it muſt. | Oportet. |
| beſemeth. | Decet. |
| delyteth. | Delectat. Juuat. |
| repenteth. | Penitet. |
| lotheth. | Tedet. Piget. |
| It pyteth. | Miſeret. Miſereſcit. |
| ſhameth. | Pudet. |
| lyketh. | Libet. |
| pleaſeth. | Placet. |
| is lefull. | Licet. |

It happeneth or fortuneth. Accedit. Euenit. Contingit. Obtingit.
It longeth or pertayneth. Intereſt: refert.
It is profytable or expedyent. Expedit. Confert. Conducit.

¶ And all other lyke impерſonalles / as theſe:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| thondreth. | Tonat. | | |
| lyghteneth. | Fulminat. | Snoweth: | Ningit. |
| It rayneth. | Pluit. | It is day. | Dieſcit. |
| hayleth. | Grandinat. | is nyght. | Noctеſcit. |
| freſeth. | Geleſcit. | is lyght: | Luceſcit. |
| thaweth. | Regeleſcit. | | |

¶ It/before the englysshe of Sum es tut. other Whyle is no syg-
ne of impersonall/as It is my boke. Est liber meus.
¶ Also. Sum es tut. hath a genytyue case after them / Whan
it syngnyfyeth possessyon/as. This is my faders garment.
Hec vestis est patris.
¶ Or Whan Sum. syngnyfyeth to pertetyne to any thynge as
it pertetyneth to kynges to defende the lawes: Regum est tuere
leges. It is is for a Wyse man to cloke many thynges.
Prudentis est multa dissimulare.
¶ Some impersonalles haue no sygne before them / & than
the Worde that semeth to be the nominatyue case shall be su-
che case as he Wyll haue after hym/as these.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| must. | We oportet. | pyte. | We miseret. |
| I delyte: | We delectat. | Iuuat. | I repente. |
| am ashamed. | We pudet. | May. | Mihi licet. |

¶ The impersonalles made personalles.
¶ Verbes impersonalles may be made personalles/by the
reson of an infynytyue mode/or some other thynge comynge
after them: as It delyteth me to study. Delectat me studere. This
Worde to study may be the nominatyue case:
It is expedyent that thou come. Expedit vt venias. This reason
that thou come/may be the nominatyue case.
¶ To/before the verbe
¶ To/before the verbe is the sygne of the infynytyue mode
as I coueit to synge. Cupio cantare. but the same englysshe/an-
swerynge to this questyon (Wherfore: or What to do) is ma-
de by the cõiunctyue mode with (vt) as he prayed me to synge
Rogat me: vt cantem.
¶ And the englysshe of the infynytyue after Tempus: causa: gra-
tia: spacium: locus: libertas. and suche other is made a gerundiue
in (di) as I pence to synge Libertas cantandi.
¶ After verbes neutres thus. They come to synge.
Veniunt gratia cantandi: ad cantandum: cantaturi: cantatum: vt cantent.

¶ The thre concordes:

¶ These thyrges before rehersed / diligently examyned: I must know the thre concordes of grammer, of the Whiche the fyrst is betwyxte the nomynatyue case and the verbe: The seconde betwyxte the adiectyue and the substantyue The thyrde betwyxte the relatyue & the antecedent / Where is to be noted that as the Worde anſwerynge to the questyō of the verbe / is the nominatyue case / soo the Worde anſwerynge to the questyon of the adiectyue / is the substantyue: And the Worde anſwerynge to the questyon of the relatyue is the antecedent:

¶ The fyrst concorde:

¶ The verbe shall agree With the nominatyue case in ti: nombre and persone / as. Ego doceo. Nos ludetis.

¶ The seconde concorde:

¶ The adiectyue shall agree With the substantyue in thre / case / gendre / nombre: as: Vir bonus. Mulier honesta.

¶ The thyrde concorde

¶ The relatyue shall agre With his antecedent in thre / gendre / nombre / & persone: as Repudio consilium: quod prius intenderā

¶ Dyuers rules longynge to the concordes aboue rehersed.

¶ The fyrst rule:

¶ Two substantyues synguler or mo / With a coniunction copulatyue betwene includeth the plurell nombre.

¶ Two nominatyue cases synguler Wyll haue a verbe plurell: as Pater et preceptor accersunt te.

¶ Two substātyues singuler Wyl haue an adiectiue plurel: as Virgilius et Terentius sunt docti.

¶ Two antecedentes synguler Wyl haue a relatyue plurel: as Petrus et Georgius: quos queritis: adsunt.

In rebus animatis. Substantyues of lyke gendre Wyll haue an adiectyue of the same gendre. In rebus inanimatis. alWaye the

neutre gendre: as victus et cultus: sunt homini necessaria.

¶ The seconde rule.

¶ Whan substantyues coupled togyder / be of dyuers gendres / dyuers nombres / dyuers persones / the verbe / the adiectyue / or relatyue shall agree with the more worthy: The fyrst persone is more worthy than the seconde / or the thyrde: as: Ego et tu disputamus.

¶ The seconde persone is more worthy than the thyrde. as Tu et Cicero valetis.

In rebus animatis. The masculyne is more worthy than the femynyne or neutre: as Vir et mulier magni.

¶ The femynynyne is more worthy than the neutre: as. Rana et leo rum sunt impudice. g Rudes & strumpets are vnmanerly ladies women or sinch

In rebus animatis. The neutre is more worthy than the masculyne / or the femynyne: as. Genus: etas: eloquentia: prope equalia fuere The plurell nombre is more worthy than the synguler: as: Vina: Venusq; nocent.

¶ The thyrde rule.

¶ Zeugma.

¶ Also the verbe / the adiectyue / or relatyue may agree with the nexte substātyue / Whether they be put in the begynnyng in the myddes / or in the ende of the reason. In the begynnynge as thus. Dum lauet nox: et venus.

In the myddes: as Cell mouendi sunt et terra.

In the ende. as. Mens: ratio: et consilium in senibus est.

¶ The fourth rule.

¶ The adiectyue put substantyuely.

¶ An adiectyue standyng without a substantyue shall be put in the neutre gendre substātyuate: as it is good. Bonum est. Lyke wyse yf this worde Res. come after an adiectyue: as a delectable thynge. Delectabile.

¶ The fyfth rule.

## ¶ Adiectyues With a genytyue case

¶ Some adiectyues put in the neutre gendre maye tourne theyr substantyues into the genytyue case: Of this kynde be they that answere to this questyon (how We moche) Quantum. as Multum: plus: plurimum vltil: parum. or els that endeth in/c/or in/d/as Istuc: Illuc: Istic: Hoc. With theyr compoundes/as:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moche Wyne: | Mote breed: | This myschefe: |
| Multum vini. | Plus panis. | Hoc mali. |

How We moche credence | As moche credence as money:
Quantum fidei. | Tantum fidei: quantum pecunie.

¶ Moche babelyng lytel Wysdome: Multū eloquentie/sapientie parū.
More ople than Wyne. Plus olei: q̄ vini.

## ¶ The. vi. rule.

## ¶ Relatyues put dyuersly

¶ The relatyue other Whyle maye agree in case With the substantyue folo Wynge dyuers Wayes/as.

Urbem quam statuo vestra est.
Per parum soluere luis: que maxima turba est.
Populo vt placerent: quas fecisset tabulas.

## ¶ The. vii. rule.

¶ A relatyue byteWene tWo substantyues of dyuers gēdres longynge to one thynge/maye agree With eche of them: as.

Perge tuos manes: qui mihi numen erant. Exilis tempiternis ignibus: que vos ipdera: et stellas appellatis.

¶ If the one be a propre name / the relatyue shall agree With hym a'one: as. Est locus in carcere: quod Tullianum appellatur.

¶ Sometyme the relatyue is referred to the prono Wne pyp matyue vnderstande in his possessyue: as.

Laudate fortunas meas: qui haberem tali ingenio preditum.

## ¶ The knoWynge of the obly ke cases.

## ¶ The genytyue case

¶ The genytyue case answereth to this questyon (Whose or of Whome / Wherof/or of What / soo that the answere be

ioyned with a nowne:

¶ Whome.

as/Georges father. Pater Georgii.

¶ Of Whome.

as/Connyngest of all men. Doctissimus omnium.

¶ Of What. Wherof.

as/a louer of vertue. Amor virtutis.

¶ If the anI Were be ioyned With a verbe/it shalbe p̄ ablatyue case With a prepolycyon.

¶ Of Whome. Wherof.

as/he speketh of me. Loquitur de me.

Of my maters. De rebus meis.

¶ Verbes of accusynge haue a genytyue case betokenynge the crymenas/He is accused of theftes/of sacrilege.

Accusatus est furti: sacrilegii.

¶ The datyue case.

¶ The datyue case anI Wereth to this questyon (to Whom or to What) so that it include no mouynge. as/I agree to the sentencioz tibi. I greuous thynge to me. Mihi molestum.

¶ The accusatyue.

¶ The accusatyue case anI Wereth to this questyon (Who/ or What) and cometh after the verbe. as/Sulpyce techeth grammer. Sulpitius docet grammaticam.

Polydor Wryteth a storye. Polydorus scribit hystoriam.

¶ Of this rule folow dyuers exceptyons.

¶ The fyrst exceptyon.

¶ Some verbes Wyll haue suche case after them as they haue before them: as Dum es fui. And verbes of nampynge: as/ Nominor: appellor: vocor: dicor. Vyrgyll is a poet. Virgilius est poeta.

My brother is named Peter. Frater nominatur Petrus.

¶ The seconde exceptyon

¶ Some verbes Wyll haue a genytyue case after them: as/ Miserescor. Miseresco. Satago.

Some a genytyue or an accusatyue: as Memini: Memor: Reminiscor: Recordor. to remembre. Obliviscor. to forgete.

¶ The thyrde exceptyon.

¶ Some verbes wyll haue a datyue case after them.

¶ Occurro.
Obuiam venio.
Obuius sum.
¶ To mete.
Studeo.
Vaco.
Inuigilo.
Incumbo.
¶ To apply.
Seruio.
Inseruio.
Subseruio.
Famulor.
¶ To serue.
Assentor.
Adulor.
Blandior.
Palpor.
¶ To flatter.
Impero.
Præsideo.
Dominor.
Moderor.
¶ Cerule.
Succurro.
Subuenio.
Auxilior.
Opitulor.
Adminiculor.
Suffragor.
Patrocinor.
Medicor.
Medeor.
Idsum.
Faueo.
Aspiro.
Propitio.
¶ To helpe.
Obsto.
Resisto.
Repugno.
Reclamo.
Resto.
Refragor.
Obluctor.
Aduersor.
Reluctor.
Insidior.
To wichstãde: or cõtrary.
Antecello.
Præcello.
Excello.
Præuiteo.
Præsto.
¶ To passe.
Accidit.
Contigit.
Obtingit.
Euenit.
¶ To happẽ
Obedio.
Obtempero.
Obsequor.
Pareo.
Aulsculto.
Cedo.
Morigero.
Morigero.
Obsecundo:
Indulgeo.
¶ To obey.
Noceo.
Incõmodo.
Oblum.
Officio.
¶ To noye:
Credo:
Fido:
Confido:
Fidẽ habeo.
¶ To trust.
Minor.
Minor.
Interminor:
¶ To threte
Illudo.
Impono.
To mocke.
Placeo.
Faueo:
Indulgeo:
Parco.
¶ To fauer
Conducit,
Prodest.
Expedit.
Confert.
Commodo.
To profyte:

¶ Compoundes of Sum es fui. Also verbes compounded/ with satis: bene: male: as Satisfacio. Benedico. Maledico. Libet. Licet. Conuenit.

¶ The fourth exceptyon.

¶ Some verbes haue an ablatyue case after them:as/

Careo: Fungor Vescor. Fruor
Potior. Utor. Abutor.

¶ The ablatyue case anſWereth to this queſtyon.

¶ Ho We:as:

I dyd in ſporte. Feci loco.

¶ Whan:as:

I came at one of the clocke. Veni hora prima.

¶ Ho We longe tyme:as.

I haue tarped thre houres. Manſi tribus horis vel tres horas.

¶ Ho We ferre hens:as.

It is from the Cyte.x.myle.
Abeſt ab vrbe decem millibus paſſuum: vel decem mille.

¶ Whereat:as.

He playeth at the ball. Ludit pila.

¶ Wherin.as.

He palleth in Wyſdome. Antecellit doctrina.

¶ Wherby:as.

By vnite ſmall thynges dothe encreaſe.
Concordia: parue res creſcunt.

¶ Wher With:as

He hath ouercharged his ſtomacke With meete.
Onerauit ſtomachum cibo.

¶ From What:as.

He abſteyneth from Wyne Abſtinet vino.

¶ For ho We mocht betokenynge pryce:as.

I bought for.x ſhyllynges. Emi decem ſolidis.
Nat Withſtaundynge We ſayd Emi tanti: quanti: pluris: minoris. in the genytyue and theyr compoundes.

¶ Than Whom:as.

He is elder than thou Eſt maior tenatu.

¶ By ho We moche:as.

By foure yere. Quattuor annis.

¶ The ablatyue case absolute.

¶ I nowne or a pronowne ioyned with a participle hauyng no thynge to be goverened of/is the ablatyue case absolute as I lieppynge/thou dyenkest. Me dormiente: tu bibis.

¶ Cases with prepolycyons.

¶ I nowne and werynge to this questyon (whether) is the accusatyue case with In. or In. as I go in to the chambre. Eo in cubiculum. I come fro my chambre. Redeo a cubiculo.

¶ To this questyon (where) is the ablatyue with in: as/ I was in my chambre. Eram in cubiculo.

¶ Names of townes.

¶ If the nowne be a propre name of a towne / it hath noo prepolycyon: as / I go to Rome/to Venys.
Eo Romam: Venetias. Rus. and Domus. be lyke wyse vsed.
I come from Rome/from Venys. Redeo Roma Venetiis.
I came from the countre / from home. Venit rure: domo.

¶ If the nowne that and wereth to this questyon (where) be the fyrst / or the seconde declenson/ and synguler nombre/ it is the genytyue case: as/ I dwell at Rome/at yorke.
Maneo Rome: Eboraci.

¶ And also these foure nownes. Domus. Humus. Militia. Bellū. folowe the same rule. Elles yf it be the thyrde declenson and plurell nombre it shall be put in the ablatyue case: as / I studyed at Athenes / Neapoles / Fesules. &c.
Studui Athenis: Neapoli: Fesulis.

¶ And one nowne in the datyue: as / He dwelleth vplande or in countre. Manet rure.

¶ Finis.